

Write your name here

Surname <b>maths made easy</b>	Other names
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**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International GCSE**

Centre Number	Candidate Number
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**Mathematics A**

**Level 1/2**

**Paper 1F**

  
**Foundation Tier**

Sample assessment material for first teaching September 2016 <b>Time: 2 hours</b>	Paper Reference <b>4MA1/1F</b>
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**You must have:**  
Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator. Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Without sufficient working, correct answers may be awarded no marks.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- **Calculators may be used.**
- You must **NOT** write anything on the formulae page.  
Anything you write on the formulae page will gain NO credit.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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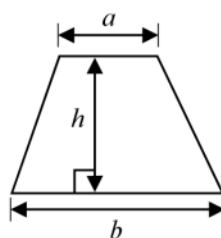


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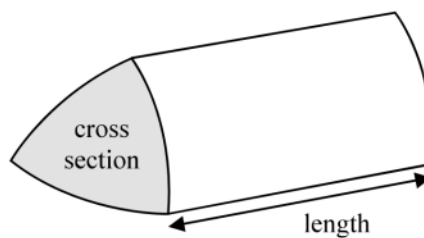
**International GCSE Mathematics**

**Formulae sheet – Foundation Tier**

**Area of trapezium**  $= \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$

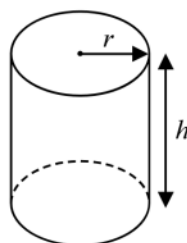


**Volume of prism**  $= \text{area of cross section} \times \text{length}$



**Volume of cylinder**  $= \pi r^2 h$

**Curved surface area of cylinder**  $= 2\pi r h$



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Answer ALL TWENTY FIVE questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all stages in your working.

- 1 Here is a list of numbers.

2      8      15      24      31      36      40      64

From this list, write down

- (a) an odd number

15, 31

15

(1)

- (b) a multiple of 6

24 or 36

24

(1)

- (c) a square number

36 or 64

36

(1)

- (d) a prime number

2 or 31

2

(1)

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

- 2 (a) Write 64% as a fraction.

Give your fraction in its simplest form.

$$64\% = \frac{64}{100} = \frac{32}{50} = \frac{16}{25}$$

$\frac{16}{25}$

(2)

- (b) Write 9% as a decimal.

$$9\% = \frac{9}{100} = 0.09$$

0.09

(1)

- (c) Work out  $\frac{1}{6}$  of 84 kg.

$$\frac{1}{6} \times 84 = \frac{84}{6} = 84 \div 6$$

14

(1)

kg

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

- 3 The pictogram shows some information about the number of calculators sold in a shop on each of five days.

Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	

most

- (a) On which day did the shop sell the greatest number of calculators?

Thursday  
(1)

The shop sold 24 calculators on Wednesday.

- (b) Find the number of calculators sold on Thursday.

$$\frac{24}{12} = 2 \text{ per box}$$

12 ← no of boxes

$$\text{Thurs: } 20 \text{ boxes} \times 2 = 40$$

(2)

- (c) Find the ratio of the number of calculators sold on Tuesday to the number of calculators sold on Friday.

Give your ratio in its simplest form.

$$8:13$$

or

$$1:\frac{13}{8}$$

$$8:13$$

(2)

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)

- 4 Here are the first five terms of a number sequence.

$$2 \quad +4 \quad 6 \quad +4 \quad 10 \quad +4 \quad 14 \quad +4 \quad 18$$

- (a) Write down the next two terms of the sequence.

$$18 + 4 = \underline{22}, \quad 22 + 4 = \underline{26} \quad \underline{22}, \quad \underline{26}$$

(1)

- (b) Explain how you worked out your answer.

Sequence adds 4 each time

(1)

- (c) Find the 11<sup>th</sup> term of the sequence.

$$7^{\text{th}} = 26$$

4 terms

$$11^{\text{th}} = 26 + (4 \times 4) = 42$$

$$\underline{42}$$

(1)

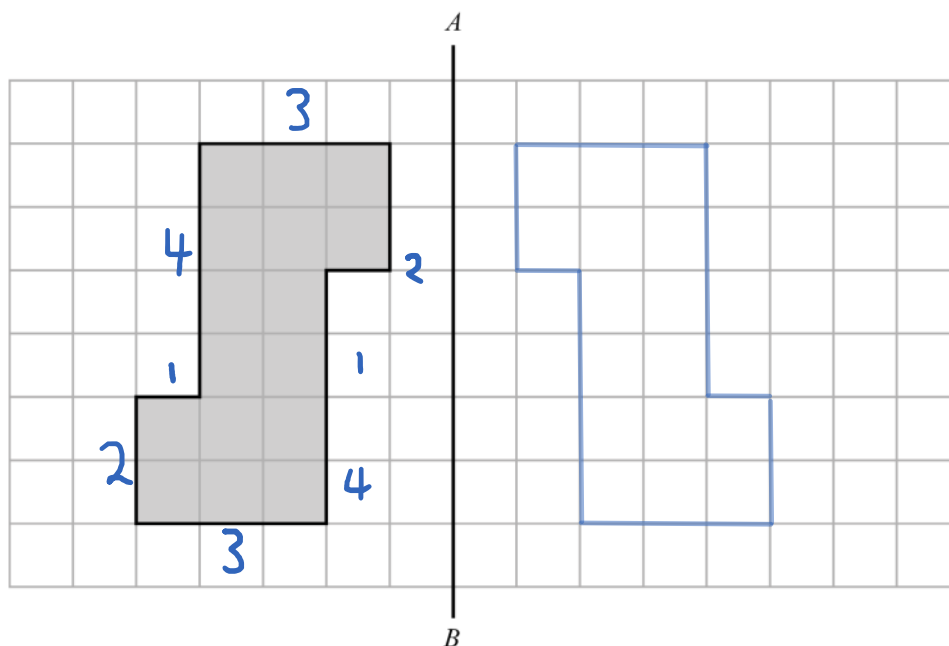
- (d) Explain why 95 cannot be a term of the sequence.

No numbers in the sequence are odd  
and even + even = even

(1)

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

- 5 The diagram shows a shaded shape drawn on a centimetre grid and a line  $AB$ .



- (a) Write down the order of rotational symmetry of the shape.

2

(1)

- (b) Work out the perimeter of the shape.

$$2 + 1 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 4 + 3 = 20$$

20

cm

(1)

- (c) Work out the area of the shape.

Count squares.

12

cm<sup>2</sup>

(1)

- (d) Reflect the shape in the line  $AB$ .

(2)

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

- 6 Rhianna has £25 to spend on plants.  
Each plant costs £3.95  
She buys as many plants as she can.

How much change should Rhianna receive from £25?

$$£25.00 \div £3.95 \approx 6.32...$$

She buys 6 so:

$$£25.00 - (6 \times £3.95) = £1.30$$

£ 1.30

(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)

- 7 (a) Simplify  $8c + 7m - 5c + 2m$

$$\boxed{8c} + \boxed{7m} - \boxed{5c} + \boxed{2m}$$

$$\underline{3c} + \underline{9m}$$

$$\underline{3c + 9m}$$

(2)

- (b) Solve  $5x - 9 = 4$

$$5x - 9 = 4$$

$$5x = 4 + 9 \quad (+9)$$

$$5x = 13$$

$$x = \frac{13}{5}$$

$$(\div 5)$$

$$x = \frac{13}{5}$$

(2)

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

- 8 This rule can be used to work out the shortest distance from the screen a viewer should sit to watch TV.

Multiply the width of the screen by 3

Greg is going to watch his TV.  
The width of the screen is 65 cm.

- (a) Work out the shortest distance from the screen he should sit.

$$65 \times 3 = 195 \text{ cm}$$

195 cm  
(1)

Rashida is going to watch her TV.  
The shortest distance from the screen she should sit is 249 cm.

- (b) Work out the width of the screen.

$$249 \div 3 = 83$$

83 cm  
(2)

The width of a TV screen is  $w$  cm.  
The shortest distance from the screen a viewer should sit to watch this TV is  $d$  cm.

- (c) Write down a formula for  $d$  in terms of  $w$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{distance} &= 3 \times \text{width} \\ d &= 3w \end{aligned}$$

$d = 3w$   
(2)

(Total for Question 8 is 5 marks)



- 9  $ABC$  is an isosceles triangle.

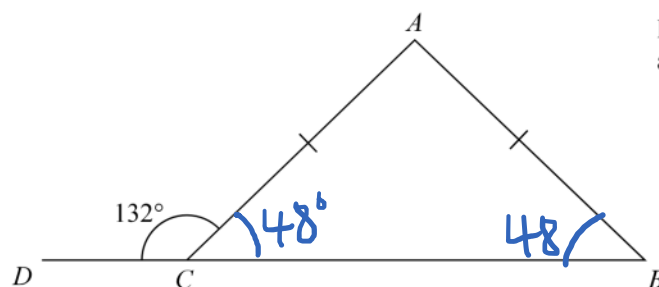


Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

$DCB$  is a straight line.

$AC = AB$ .

Angle  $DCA = 132^\circ$

Work out the size of angle  $CAB$ .

Give a reason for each stage in your working.

$$180 - 132 = 48 \quad (\text{Angle on a straight line})$$

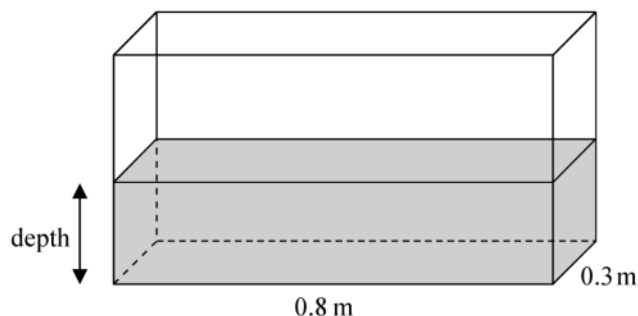
$$\angle CAB = 48 \quad (\text{isosceles } \triangle)$$

$$180 - (2 \times 48) = 84^\circ \quad (\text{Angles in } \triangle)$$

84°

(Total for Question 9 is 5 marks)

10

Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

A fish tank is in the shape of a cuboid.  
The length of the fish tank is 0.8 m and the width is 0.3 m.  
The volume of water in the fish tank is 108 litres.

$1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ litres}$ .

Work out the depth of the water in the fish tank.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= l \times w \times d \\ \frac{108}{1000} &= 0.8 \times 0.3 \times d \\ d &= \frac{108}{1000} \div (0.8 \times 0.3) \\ &= 0.45 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)

11 (a) Work out the value of  $\frac{51.7 \times 2.8}{9 + \sqrt{3}}$

Write down all the figures on your calculator display.

$$\frac{144.76}{10.73}$$

$$13.48856 \quad (2)$$

(b) Give your answer to part (a) correct to 3 significant figures.

$$13.48 \rightarrow 13.5 \quad (1)$$

round up.

(Total for Question 11 is 3 marks)

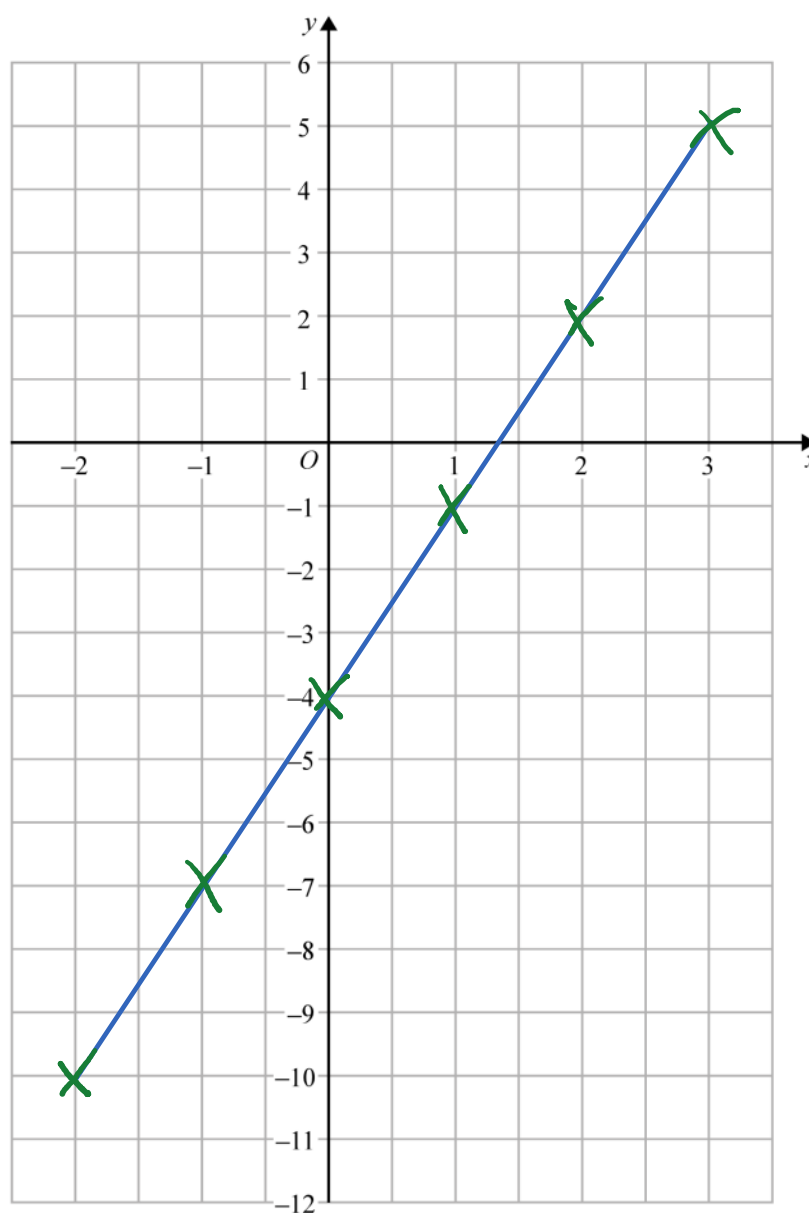
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12 On the grid, draw the graph of  $y = 3x - 4$  for values of  $x$  from  $-2$  to  $3$

$x$	$y$
-2	-10
-1	-7
0	-4
1	-1
2	2
3	5



(Total for Question 12 is 4 marks)

- 13 A box contains four different kinds of sweets.  
Debbie takes at random a sweet from the box.  
The table shows the probabilities that Debbie takes an orange sweet or a cola sweet or a lemon sweet.

Sweet	Probability
orange	0.15
cola	0.40
lemon	0.35
strawberry	

- (a) Work out the probability that Debbie takes a strawberry sweet.

$$1 - (0.15 + 0.4 + 0.35)$$

$$1 - 0.9$$

$$0.1$$

(2)

There are 40 sweets in the box.

- (b) How many of the sweets in the box are lemon?

$$0.35 \times 40 = 14$$

$$14$$

(2)

(Total for Question 13 is 4 marks)

- 14 (a) Expand  $5(2g+7)$

$$10g + 35$$

$$10g + 35$$

(1)

$x$  is an integer.

- (b) Write down all the values of  $x$  that satisfy  $-3 < x \leq 2$

$$\cancel{-3}, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \cancel{3}$$

$$-2, -1, 0, 1, 2$$

(2)

(Total for Question 14 is 3 marks)

- 15 Anil lives in England.

He does a search on the internet and sees the same type of camera on sale in Spain and in America.

In Spain, the camera costs 149 euros.

In America, the camera costs \$164.78

Anil finds out these exchange rates.

**Exchange rates**

1 euro = £0.76

£1 = \$1.54

How much cheaper is the camera in America than in Spain?

Give your answer in pounds (£).

$$\$164.78 \div 1.54 = £107$$

$$€149 \times 0.76 = £113.24$$

$$113.24 - 107 = £6.24$$

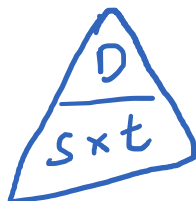
£ 6.24

(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)

- 16 Yoko flew on a plane from Tokyo to Sydney.  
The plane flew a distance of 7800 km.  
The flight time was 9 hours 45 minutes.

Work out the average speed of the plane in kilometres per hour.

$$9 \text{ hrs } 45 \text{ min} = 9.75 \text{ hours}$$



$$s = \frac{D}{t} = \frac{7800}{9.75} = 800$$

800

km/h

(Total for Question 16 is 3 marks)

- 17 Penny, Amjit and James share some money in the ratio 3:6:4  
Amjit gets \$28 more than James.

Work out the amount of money that Penny gets.

$$\$28 \div (6 - 4) = \$28 \div 2 = \$14$$

$$\$14 \times 3 = \$42$$

\$ 42

(Total for Question 17 is 3 marks)

18 A factory has 60 workers.

The table shows information about the distances, in km, the workers travel to the factory each day.

midpoint	Distance ( $d$ km)	Frequency	$f \times m$
2.5	$0 < d \leq 5$	12	30
7.5	$5 < d \leq 10$	6	45
12.5	$10 < d \leq 15$	4	50
17.5	$15 < d \leq 20$	6	105
22.5	$20 < d \leq 25$	14	315
27.5	$25 < d \leq 30$	18	495
			<u>1040</u>

(a) Write down the modal class.

mode = most often

$25 < d \leq 30$   
(1)

(b) Work out an estimate for the mean distance travelled to the factory each day.

Find midpoint  $\times$  frequency.

$$1040 \div 60 = 17.3$$

$17.3$  km  
(4)

One of these workers is chosen at random.

(c) Write down the probability that this worker travels more than 20 km to the factory each day.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{no.} > 20 &\rightarrow \frac{4+18}{60} = \frac{32}{60} \\ \text{Total} &\rightarrow 60 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{32}{60}$$

(Total for Question 18 is 7 marks)

- 19 Nigel bought 12 boxes of melons.  
He paid \$15 for each box.  
There were 12 melons in each box.

Nigel sold  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the melons for \$1.60 each.

He sold all the other melons at a reduced price.

He made an overall profit of 15%

Work out how much Nigel sold each reduced price melon for.

$$12 \times 12 = 144 \text{ melons}$$

$$12 \times 15 = \$180 \text{ cost}$$

$$144 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \$1.60 = \$172.80 \text{ (from boxes at \$1.60)}$$

$$180 \times 1.15 = \$207 \text{ (total revenue)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 207 - 172.80 \\ \hline 36 \end{array} = \$0.95$$

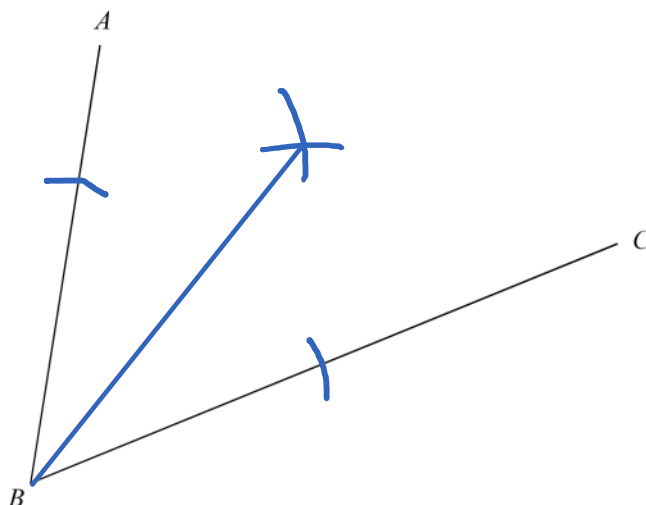
↑  
leftover  
melons

\$ 0.95

(Total for Question 19 is 5 marks)



- 20 Use ruler and compasses to construct the bisector of angle  $ABC$ .  
You must show all your construction lines.



(Total for Question 20 is 2 marks)

- 21 (a) Factorise fully  $18e^3f + 45e^2f^4$

Factors:  $9, e^2, f$ .

$$9e^2f(2e + 5f^3)$$

$$9e^2f(2e + 5f^3)$$

(2)

- (b) Solve  $x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$   
Show clear algebraic working.

Factors of 12: 1, 12   2, 6   3, 4

Add to get 4:

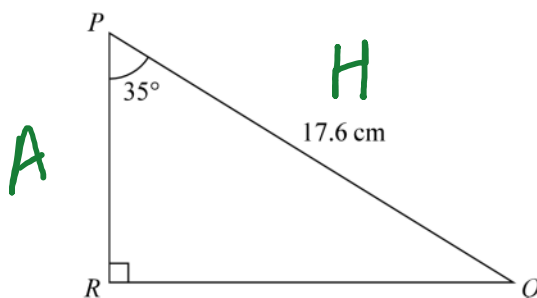
$$(x - 6)(x + 2) = 0$$

$$x = 6 \text{ or } -2$$

(3)

(Total for Question 21 is 5 marks)

22

Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

Calculate the length of  $PR$ .  
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$$\cos x = \frac{A}{H} : \quad \cos 35 = \frac{PR}{17.6}$$

$$PR = 17.6 \cos 35 = 14.4$$

14.4 cm

(Total for Question 22 is 3 marks)

- 23 In a sale, all normal prices are reduced by 15%  
The normal price of a mixer is reduced by 22.50 dollars.

Work out the normal price of the mixer.

$$\begin{aligned} 22.50 &= 15\% \\ \div 15 &\downarrow \\ 1.5 &= 1\% \\ \times 100 &\downarrow \\ \underline{150} &= 100\% \end{aligned}$$

150 dollars

(Total for Question 23 is 3 marks)

24 The table shows the diameters, in kilometres, of five planets.

Planet	Diameter (km)
Venus	$1.2 \times 10^4$
Jupiter	$1.4 \times 10^5$
Neptune	$5.0 \times 10^4$
Mars	$6.8 \times 10^3$
Saturn	$1.2 \times 10^5$

(a) Write  $1.4 \times 10^5$  as an ordinary number.

$$1.4 \times 100\,000 = 140\,000$$

140 000

(1)

(b) Which of these planets has the smallest diameter?

$$6.8 \times 10^3$$

Mars

(1)

(c) Calculate the difference, in kilometres, between the diameter of Saturn and the diameter of Neptune.

Give your answer in standard form.

$$1.2 \times 10^5 - 5 \times 10^4$$

$$12 \times 10^4 - 5 \times 10^4 = 7 \times 10^4$$

$$7 \times 10^4$$

km

(2)

(Total for Question 24 is 4 marks)

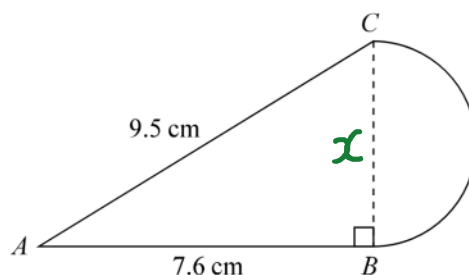


Diagram **NOT**  
accurately drawn

The diagram shows a shape made from triangle  $ABC$  and a semicircle with diameter  $BC$ . Triangle  $ABC$  is right-angled at  $B$ .

$AB = 7.6$  cm and  $AC = 9.5$  cm.

Calculate the area of the shape.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

Pythagoras:  $x^2 + 7.6^2 = 9.5^2$

$$x = \sqrt{9.5^2 - 7.6^2}$$

$$x = 5.7$$

Area of  $\Delta$ :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 7.6 \times 5.7 = 21.67$

Area of D:  $\frac{1}{2}\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi \left(\frac{5.7}{2}\right)^2 = 12.76$

+ 21.67	
<u>34.43</u>	
34.4	(3sf)

cm<sup>2</sup>

(Total for Question 25 is 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS